

## Hawaiian Gazette

12-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25 1893

THE attention of the women of Honolulu is invited to a circular which has been issued by the Vice-President of the women's branch of the World's Congress Auxiliary. It outlines the share which women will take in these important auxiliaries to the great Exposition, and invites the co-operation of all women. The programme of all the different Congresses is appended.

THE third of the series of papers issued by the Hawaiian Historical Society has been published. It is from the pen of President Sanford B. Dole, and is a careful study of the Evolution of Hawaiian Land Tenures. Matter of a controversial nature is avoided, but the history is none the less very suggestive, and those who may have any doubts upon the subject of Crown land ownership will find in it much food for thought.

THE Minister of Finance advertises this morning for tenders for the purchase of the new Government bonds. The Act of 1892, which was confirmed by an Act of the Provisional Government, authorizes the issue of \$750,000 in United States gold bonds of the denomination of \$1000 each. These bonds are to run not less than five nor more than twenty years from April 1st, and to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. The money is to be applied solely to public improvements as specified in the law. Bids will be received at any time.

A LETTER from W. R. Castle appears in this issue, denying the statement that he drew any constitution for the ex-Queen. This impudent falsehood was obviously intended for circulation in the United States, where the truth of the matter would be unknown. Its effect, however, could only be infinitesimal, and its circulation bears witness rather to the malice than to the discretion of its inventors. We are astounded that a gentleman like Mr. English, to whom the authorship of these manifestoes is currently attributed, should lend himself to the circulation of so base a falsehood.

THE rainfall of the last two or three days again postpones the evil days of a water famine, but it should not be permitted to cause us to forget that the summer is not far off with its long dry days and weeks, its probability of drouth, and its possibility of cholera. The water question of Honolulu has been a vexed one, and it has been canvassed from every point of view. The unanimous opinion now seems to be that the establishment of a pumping plant in connection with a couple of artesian wells affords the easiest, surest and cheapest way out of the difficulty. The Legislature of 1892 provided for the establishment of such a pumping station, making an appropriation of \$50,000 for that purpose. This sum was to come out of the proceeds of the loan. If the Government succeeds in selling its bonds, the improvement may be made at once. If not, we shall have to whistle for it.

## A LAME APOLOGY.

Mr. English this morning offers an explanation of his connection with the "fake" story in regard to the making of a defunct constitution. The argument is that because it is justifiable to translate statistics about trash and sugar mills into French without inquiring into their accuracy, therefore, it is justifiable to traduce a man's character without inquiry. If one may be honorably employed to do the first, it is honorable also to be employed to do the second. We seem to hear Mr. English plaintively saying, "the laborer is worthy of his hire."

The physician who murdered the poor old Emperor Claudius by

tickling his throat with a poisoned feather, might have reasoned as Mr. English does. "I was paid to do this. Agrippina told me to. It is her feather."

We have no quarrel with Mr. English, whom we esteem for his talents. His occupation, as paid apologist of the ex-Queen is perfectly honorable and respectable. He should, however, in composing these lachrymose manifestoes for a deposed sovereign seek to produce his pathetic effects by some other means than the defamation of character.

## THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AND THE SPOILS.

The course of the Provisional Government from the date of its beginning until to-day has shown that it was not a government of spoils, and that the desire for office was not one of the forces that created it or kept it in existence. It has in all respects lived up to the principle laid down in Wednesday morning's ADVERTISER, and has never used the power of appointment as an instrument of party reward without reference to the competency of the candidate or the purpose of the office. There could be no more striking proof of this fact than the complaints which have arisen against the Government from the ranks of its own adherents.

There is nothing in the present situation which would strike a stranger more forcibly than the fact that so few removals have been made. A revolution has occurred and a monarchy crumbled in the dust, yet, so far as the tenure of office is concerned, the wheels of government go round very much as before. There could be no more conspicuous proof of the high purpose of the revolution and the high character of its leaders than the way in which the Government has been conducted since the 17th day of January, 1893. The movement was an attempt to rescue the highest interests of the country, its civilization and moral welfare not less than its material prosperity, from the utter ruin with which they were threatened, and no other consideration played any role at all worthy to be named in comparison with these.

If the course of the Government in regard to the spoils is worthy of the highest praise, it would on the other hand be grossly unjust to treat as spoils those adherents of the Government who claim that its supporters have the first claim to consideration, when there are vacancies in the public service to be filled. They are right in demanding that offensive partisans should be removed, and that the places of such should be filled by men who have freely given their service to its cause. There is no difference of opinion between the Government and the majority of its adherents on this point.

## HELP THE BUREAU.

The notice of the Commissioner of Agriculture, which appears in this issue, asking the public to co-operate with the bureau in the work of enlarging its sphere of usefulness to the country, is one that should appeal to every public-spirited citizen. The funds at the disposal of the bureau are limited, and a great portion of them will be needed to import many kinds of economic plants and trees, as well as seeds. Grafted trees are too costly to import for free distribution, and but little could be done in this direction; but it is the intention of the bureau to import a sufficient number of the best kinds of fruit and economic trees and establish them in the most favorable locations. From these a great number of buds and grafts will be obtained, with which to bud and engraft stocks raised from seeds. These will be distributed to the people without cost, and it is for this purpose that the commissioner asks the public to assist the bureau by donating seeds. The more seeds obtained the more young trees and plants there will be to distribute. It is very little trouble to save the

seeds from your morning orange, and even when mixing the festive cocktail the reveler can rescue the seeds of the lime. The housewife too, when making candied peel, should put by the citron seeds.

That there is a scarcity of fruit on these islands is quite evident, and what we have can be greatly improved both in quality and appearance by engrafting the old stocks with a better grade of fruit. Our native oranges have both juice and sugar but they lack the flavor of the Washington navel. We can beat California in oranges, limes and lemons, but to do this we must apply a little of the energy and skill that has done so much for the fruit industry of that State. There is no reason why every homestead and kuleana should not have a number of fruit trees growing on the land. The cacao will do well in many localities, and together with coffee, there is probably no culture so suited to persons of limited capital. No outlay for machinery is required and the coffee and cacao ripen at different times allowing an economical use of the labor employed. A few orange, lime and lemon trees would yield an item in the year's receipts, besides leaving plenty of fruit for home use. It is the aim of the bureau to place within the reach of the poorest in the land fruit and economic trees and plants of every description and the work of the bureau can be greatly assisted by the public.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made or opinions expressed by our correspondents.

MR. EDITOR: In your generally accurate report of the proceedings in the school-room of St. Andrew's on Thursday evening is a mistake which I shall feel obliged if you allow me to correct.

In the remarks I made after Mr. Harris had spoken, I reminded the meeting that, during the whole period of the individual existence of the Second Congregation, there had never been any intention of excluding the Bishop from taking part in their services. On the contrary, the Bishop has on several occasions given notice of his intention to take part in the services, notably on the occasion of the memorial services on the death of the Emperor of Germany, the service to the memory of our fellow-workshippers and others who perished in the hurricane at Samoa, the service held in celebration of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign, and on other occasions.

Whenever the Bishop has intimated his desire to take part in these or other services, he has, I believe, made known to the clergy of the Second Congregation the portion of the service he desired to undertake, and, to the best of my knowledge, this intimation has always been accepted as the rule to be followed. That this has not occurred more frequently is not the fault of the clergy or laity of the Second Congregation, and the matter was not referred to by me in any resentful spirit, or as a ground of complaint.

Your obedient servant,  
H. W. MIST.

## Mr. English and the Constitution.

MR. EDITOR: Some little time ago an engineer very well known in Honolulu came to me and asked me to write a letter in French for him. The subject was "Trash as fuel in sugar mills." I can lay no claim to any accurate information on the matter, but I did what I could, and the letter was forwarded to the Society of Chemists, in Paris. The facts, calculations, experiments, results and theories, were given to me by my friend the engineer. After reading your editorial this morning the awful sense of my responsibility rose upon me, and now I am in dread of being held up to the world as the man who has lent himself to the propagation of fallacy and mis-statement concerning trash as fuel. And, indeed, I shall be more open to censure in that regard than in reference to Mr. W. R. Castle's alleged constitution; for, whereas, I know but little of trash for fuel, I know still less concerning that other form of the same genus.

Yours obediently,  
F. M. ENGLISH.  
Honolulu, April 21, 1893.

Captain John Macauley has been appointed a pilot in place of Capt. A. McIntyre, resigned.

## BISHOP WILLIS' LETTER.

It Was Considered in Open Session by the Second Congregation. Resolutions Adopted.

Thursday P.M. the Sunday school room of St. Andrew's Cathedral was filled with members of the Second Congregation, who assembled to take action in regard to the recent issuing of an open letter by Bishop Willis. The meeting throughout was of a most enthusiastic nature, and it was evident that those present meant business, and were determined to help to put an end to such uncalled for expressions from the Bishop as appeared in the letter under discussion. After prayer by the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, the pastor, Major J. H. Wodehouse, British Minister, was called to the chair to preside. Mr. Wray Taylor was appointed secretary.

The chairman then read the open letter of the Bishop's. A resolution was unanimously carried that the Second Congregation are not prepared to ask for a termination of the license granted by the Bishop, nor have they any suggestion to submit looking toward the destruction of the independence of their organization.

Capt. Mist then introduced a resolution which objected to certain statements made by the Bishop in his open letter. The Captain said the word "scandal" used by the Bishop was very objectionable. The only scandal he could see was by the Bishop trying to injure the Second Congregation. (Applause.) There had been unwarrantable interference on the part of the Bishop, and now they ask to be let alone. Although the Bishop had changed the hours of service, they had full congregations, and no one else had. The Bishop says: "Come under me;" but what does he offer? They all remember how that popular young man, Mr. Gowen, was treated.

Mr. T. R. Walker, after offering a resolution that the resolutions be laid before the Bishop, made some very pointed remarks. He was a very old member of the church, and had done nothing but try to promote Christian brotherhood. The Bishop's use of the word "scandal" in his letter was both cruel and unjust. To strangers it would seem peculiar to see one congregation coming out of the Cathedral and another waiting outside to go in. If the true circumstances were only known, the scandal did not rest with the Second Congregation. The growing work of the Church during the past eight years has been with the Second Congregation.

Mr. G. S. Harris moved a resolution that the members of the Second Congregation request the appointment unconditionally of the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh as Dean of the Cathedral. Mr. Harris said that the Bishop was totally incapable of holding a congregation together, and the only way to go along peaceably was to have a change in the management.

Capt. Mist made further remarks in which he referred to the Bishop's interference with matters that did not belong to him.

Rev. Mr. Mackintosh said he was sorry to see their ecclesiastical superior in the position that he was. As for himself, he had been trying hard to build up the congregation and to do what was right. The Sunday School had gone from 30 to over 150 pupils. He objected strongly to the use of the word scandal.

Another resolution was adopted that a copy of the proceedings of the meeting be forwarded to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to the Secretary of the S. P. G. Society, London, and to others.

The meeting adjourned after the benediction by Mr. Mackintosh.

## The Golden Rule.

Mr. W. F. Reynolds of the Golden Rule Bazaar is a progressive business man. His store is stocked with useful articles and his prices are always low. He now announces that he is agent for the celebrated Remington typewriter, the peer of all writers. He is also agent for the Domestic sewing machines and paper fashions. If you want a pair of fine spectacles for a small amount of money, Mr. Reynolds can accommodate you. See his advertisement in this issue.

Mr. J. Marsden, as Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry, has an important notice to the public in this issue.

## AN INTERESTING GROUP.

The Family of Miss Smith, the Hawaiian Minister.

One December evening a little over eight years ago the literary society of Washington met at the residence of Mrs. Jean Davenport Lander, a quaint old fashioned white frame house not far from the capitol. General Hawley presided, and many other distinguished men and women were present. To me one of the most interesting was a plump little woman with a bright, attractive face, crowned with wavy gray hair combed



MYRA MOTT SMITH. MISS SMITH.

back from a broad, low forehead. This was Mrs. Mott Smith. I sat beside her for some time and listened with delight to her pleasant voice telling me about her home in Honolulu. It all seemed very wonderful and new, and such a long way off! And now we are talking about annexation, and the young Princess Kaiulani is protesting against it.

Dr. Mott Smith was then a special commissioner from Hawaii. I don't remember whether he and Mrs. Smith kept house in Washington that winter or not, but they did the next winter in a large, plain house on I street. This agreeable family attracted the best people in the city and the distinguished stranger within her gates, so that one was sure, even at the least formal evening at this house, to meet more than one personage of political or literary distinction.

An interesting feature of that big, pleasant parlor was a "Hawaiian corner," with a fine collection of photographs of the royal family and many points of interest. There were instruments of various kinds, specimens of native handiwork, some of the beautiful feather work, strings of the loveliest shells and many things which I cannot now describe.

Dr. Mott Smith, a native of New York, went when quite young to Hawaii. His wife was born in Honolulu of New England parents. She received most of her education in this country and has made the trip to and from Hawaii many times. Her children were born in her native city, and there was a household when they were all at home—four girls and three boys. Then this charming family went away in pursuit of knowledge, which to them was a pastime, not a hardship. The eldest two girls spent two years in



IDA MOTT SMITH. MAY MOTT SMITH.

Dresden studying German and music, and the rest were scattered for awhile. About four years ago they got together in Boston and set up a home there, where the younger members pursue their studies, while the elders come and go as business or pleasure calls.

Mrs. Mott Smith is now very much of an invalid, and her social duties are discharged by her second daughter, Myra, a pretty girl, with soft, golden brown hair, dark golden brown eyes and fair complexion. She is as bright and clever as she is good looking, and as natural and unaffected as the schoolgirl of seven years ago.

Ida, the third daughter, who might easily be taken for Myra, so much does she resemble her, graduated with many honors from the Harvard annex some time ago. Her knowledge of mathematics especially is something quite wonderful for a girl, but she does not consider her education finished and is now taking a "post-post" course.

May, about 14, is following close in the footsteps of her sister and promises to rival her in mental attainments and good looks.

Of the boys, Harold, just of age, is studying architecture. Ernest, two years younger, is still at Harvard. Morton, who was one of the little ones I remember, has a decided taste for electricity.

JULIETTE M. BABBITT.

## New Advertisements.

## Sun Fire Office Co. Notice

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Messrs. G. W. Macfarlane & Co. or Mr. G. W. Macfarlane are no longer Agents of the Sun Fire Office Insurance Co. of London. All persons having business with said Company, are notified that from this date till further notice, all dealings must be with the undersigned, WILLIAM R. CASTLE, Attorney of the Sun Fire Office of London. 335-1w 1476-4t

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